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interesting drawing of *Venus* as seen at 13^h on the 5th of December, about three days before the transit, in which the crescent is 37° more than a semicircle, pointing, Mr. Newton suggested, to an atmosphere on *Venus*. After his return from Egypt Mr. Newton set up his small telescope at his house at Taunton, but his interest in practical astronomy ceased after a few years. In 1879 he started electrical engineering works at Taunton, which are still carried on.

Mr. Newton married in 1879, and leaves a widow, three daughters, and one son.

He became a Fellow of the Society in December 1875.

William Irving Page was born on the 19th of November 1840, at Ulster Place, Regent's Park. His father was an artist of considerable repute, who gained the Academy Gold Medal and Travelling Scholarship, and painted an interesting series of pictures in Greece. Mr. Page was a student at St. George's Hospital, where he was for some time house surgeon. He settled at Wimbledon, where he became very well known and respected.

Mr. Page was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical as well as of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was fond of travelling and had visited nearly all parts of the globe. He had an observatory at his house at Wimbledon, and spent considerable time with his telescope and spectroscope. He became a Fellow of the Society on the 8th of January 1886.

Mr. Page married in 1894, and leaves a widow and one daughter. His death, which took place quite unexpectedly on the 6th of September, was due to pneumonia, which developed from a cold caught while yachting.

Francis Cranmer Penrose was born in 1818, at Bracebridge, near Lincoln, of which parish his father, the Rev. John Penrose, was vicar. After four years at the Bedford Grammar School he obtained a scholarship at Winchester College. After leaving school he was for some time a pupil of Mr. Edward Blore, the architect. He then entered Magdalene College, Cambridge, and was a Senior Optime in the year 1842, the year in which Cayley was Senior Wrangler. While at Cambridge he rowed three times in the boat race against Oxford. After his three years at Cambridge he was appointed "Worts' Travelling Bachelor," a sum of money having been left by Mr. Worts "for the promotion or encouragement of investigations in foreign countries respecting the religion, learning, laws, politics, customs, manners of those countries . . . and for purposes of antiquarian and scientific researches in those countries." In 1851 Mr. Penrose brought out a treatise on *The Principles of Athenian Architecture*. In 1852 he was appointed Surveyor of the Fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral, a post he retained till 1897.

Mr. Penrose became a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1867. He had a small telescope at his house at

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Wimbledon, with which he frequently made observations. In 1868 he communicated to the Society observations of the transit of *Mercury*, and in 1870 observations of *Algol*, of Sun-spots, and of Occultations. Most of his papers in the *Monthly Notices* are, however, concerned with graphical methods of computation. In 1876 he describes an instrument for solving spherical triangles. The very ingenious method by which he predicted graphically the times of occultations, eclipses, &c., is developed in several papers; for instance, in 1873 he applied it to predict the times of the transit of *Venus* at various stations, and in 1900 to the times of commencement and end of the solar eclipse of that year.* He published an account of his method separately in 1869, and brought out a second edition of it last year. Another paper by Mr. Penrose, which is somewhat of a *tour de force* in the use of graphical methods, was published in the *Monthly Notices* in 1882, "On a Method for Finding the Elements of the Orbit of a Comet by a Graphical Process."

Another subject on which Mr. Penrose wrote was the Orientation of Greek Temples. His first paper is published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1893. He proceeded on the theory that in any temple oriented within the solstitial limits of its latitude the axis was so directed that, on the great festival of the year, the first beam of the rising Sun should fall upon the statue centrally placed in the temple, or on the incense altar in front of it; and, further, that the orientation (and consequently day of festival) would be so arranged that the approach of Sunrise would be indicated to the priest by a bright star visible from the *adytum*, and therefore of the same declination as the Sun and right ascension one hour or so earlier than the Sun. If a bright star is identified which satisfies this condition the date of the temple may be determined from the precessional motion. Mr. Penrose found suitable stars for twenty-eight temples, whose orientations ranged from 21° N. to 18° S., and assigned dates to the building of them. He supplemented this paper in 1897, and in 1901, with Sir Norman Lockyer, endeavoured to fix the date of Stonehenge.

Mr. Penrose received the Royal Gold Medal of the Institute of British Architects in 1883. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, in 1885. In 1886 he was appointed director of the British Archæological Society at Athens, and in 1890 Honorary Antiquary to the Royal Academy. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1894, and had been a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society since the 8th of February 1867.

Mr. Penrose died at his residence, Colebyfield, Wimbledon, on the 17th of February 1903.

Henry de Worms, first Baron Pirbright, was born in London in 1840. He was the third son of S. B. de Worms,

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* See *Monthly Notices*, vol. lx. p. 484.

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